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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1980

INQUIRIES

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MAIN FEATURES

NOTE: Statistics in this publication refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of 10 man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

In the three months ended September 1980 848,600 working days were lost, compared with 1,064,800 in the September quarter 1979 and 662,900 in the September quarter 1978.

For disputes which ended in the September quarter 1980—

54 per cent of the working days lost were in disputes which lasted 10 days or more.

66 per cent of disputes were settled by resumption without negotiation (as defined). These disputes accounted for 58 per cent of workers involved but only 21 per cent of working days lost.

4. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 8). They may not relate to aggregate losses for the economy as a whole. For example, effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these figures. Also, some workers involved in industrial disputes may obtain work at other establishments while a dispute is in progress. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

5. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from:

- (a) employers and trade unions,
- (b) government departments and authorities,
- (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and
- (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications and newspapers.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

6. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but due to the same cause, may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes—in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries.

7. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Statistics, 1979* (6101.0) and earlier issues of this publication.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains quarterly statistics of industrial disputes. Monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0).

2. The quarterly statistics of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, analysis by number of workers involved, and analysis by total working days lost shown in Tables 3 to 7 refer to disputes which ended in the quarter, irrespective of when they commenced. They may differ from quarterly figures in Tables 1 and 2 which refer to all disputes that started or were in progress during the quarter, irrespective of whether they had ended during the quarter or continued into the next period.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978 Edition, Vol. 1* (1201.0). Prior to 1980 the statistics were compiled on the basis of the Preliminary Edition, 1969.

Definitions

8. For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

9. *Workers directly and indirectly involved* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

10. *Workers directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

11. *Workers indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Workers thrown out of work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded. (See paragraph 4.)

12. *Total workers involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the largest number of individual workers involved on any one day.

13. *Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

14. *Estimated loss in wages* represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

Causes

15. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *causes of stoppages of work*. The statistics therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important; combined claims in which other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under other causes).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions, pension and retirement provisions, workers' compensation provisions, insertion of penal clause provisions in awards, etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—computation of wage hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions—safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks, etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry, recognition of union activities, etc.

Other. Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

Methods of settlement

16. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

Mediation. The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation.

- (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.
- (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.

- (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts: (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, (ii) Coal Industry Acts, (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act, (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act).
- (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation. This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to negotiation of a formal nature. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by 'resumption' as stated, but about which no further information is available.

Other methods.

17. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

— nil or rounded to zero
r revised

18. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

R. J. CAMERON
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Wood, paper and allied industries
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing
Chemical, petrochemical and allied products
Metal products, machinery and equipment
Other manufacturing
Electricity, gas and water
Construction
Wholesale and retail trade
Transport, storage and communication
Business services and trade
Hotels and restaurants
Personal services
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying
Food, beverage and tobacco products
Chemical products
Advertisement, printing, publishing, books and periodicals
Other industries

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1977 TO SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1980

Period	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)						Working days lost			
		Directly		Indirectly		Total		Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)	
		Commenced during period	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total				
AUSTRALIA											
1977	2,083	2,090	539.0	539.4	56.8	56.8	595.8	596.2	1,654.8	2.8	59,674
1978	2,276	2,277	1,011.9	1,011.9	63.7	63.7	1,075.6	1,075.6	2,130.8	2.0	78,404
1979	2,040	2,042	1,816.7	1,818.0	44.9	44.9	1,861.6	1,862.9	3,964.4	2.1	148,614
Quarter ended—											
1979—											
June	538	588	1,287.7	1,313.0	12.4	13.8	1,300.1	1,326.8	1,967.6	1.5	70,644
September	435	487	192.9	410.6	16.2	19.6	209.1	430.2	1,064.8	2.5	39,879
December	483	524	161.0	201.6	8.0	8.8	169.0	210.4	425.2	2.0	17,233
1980—											
March	577	586	458.0	464.8	19.1	19.8	477.1	484.7	1,070.6	2.2	43,591
June	481	513	262.1	286.6	15.2	15.7	277.3	302.3	760.9	2.5	35,891
September	686	735	170.7	256.0	18.0	18.7	188.6	274.7	848.6	3.1	42,161
STATES AND TERRITORIES											
1979—											
N.S.W.	1,071	1,072	621.4	621.5	19.0	19.0	640.4	640.4	1,369.9	2.1	52,710
Vic.	325	325	645.8	645.8	15.7	15.7	661.5	661.5	1,486.1	2.2	53,266
Qld	194	194	252.2	252.2	3.1	3.1	255.3	255.3	467.9	1.8	17,688
S.A.	96	96	89.6	89.6	2.9	2.9	92.5	92.5	186.5	2.0	6,785
W.A.	251	252	165.4	166.7	2.9	2.9	168.3	169.5	348.1	2.1	14,118
Tas.	53	53	19.7	19.7	1.4	1.4	21.1	21.1	59.8	2.8	2,276
N.T.	24	24	10.9	10.9	—	—	10.9	10.9	22.8	2.1	883
A.C.T.	26	26	11.6	11.6	—	—	11.6	11.6	23.3	2.0	888
September quarter 1980—											
N.S.W.	352	369	79.0	107.8	4.7	5.1	83.7	112.9	251.9	2.2	11,621
Vic.	86	93	25.9	61.1	11.8	11.9	37.6	72.9	201.2	2.8	8,543
Qld	85	94	39.9	56.1	0.1	0.3	40.0	56.4	322.2	5.7	18,448
S.A.	19	23	2.5	6.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	6.2	11.3	1.8	520
W.A.	104	109	16.1	16.8	0.5	0.5	16.6	17.3	34.4	2.0	1,600
Tas.	15	17	3.8	3.9	0.5	0.5	4.4	4.4	20.8	4.7	1,078
N.T.	13	16	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.6	3.5	2.2	179
A.C.T.	12	14	2.2	2.8	—	—	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.2	178

(a) Comprises workers involved in disputes that commenced during the period and additional workers involved in disputes that continued from previous periods.

Indirectly involved workers are those not directly involved in the dispute but who are employed by parties to the dispute. Workers lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved in disputes of the same duration.

Estimated loss in wages represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss of wages is estimated on the basis of working days lost and the estimated average daily wage or hourly wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss of wages.

Cause

The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the causes of stoppage of work. The statistics therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

Method of settlement

Statistics of the method of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the method adopted by the parties during the course of the dispute and do not represent the method the parties are responsible for settling all industrial disputes. For these reasons there are no comparative statistics of the methods of settlement of disputes and of the causes of industrial disputes. The following methods of settlement are shown:

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1980 : INDUSTRIES

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia(a)
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED DURING THE QUARTER (NUMBER)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	75	1	5	—	89	4	180
	Coal mining	73	—	—	—	—	—	73
C	Other mining	2	1	5	—	89	4	107
	Manufacturing	184	45	32	4	1	5	275
	Food, beverages and tobacco	6	3	13	3	1	2	30
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2	2	—	—	—	1	5
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	9	7	—	—	—	—	16
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	162	31	19	1	—	—	215
D	Other manufacturing	4	2	—	—	—	—	6
E	Electricity, gas and water	16	1	3	2	—	2	26
F	Construction	13	11	18	3	2	—	52
G.H	Wholesale and retail trade	6	3	1	—	—	—	11
	Transport and storage; communication	41	16	14	7	8	3	90
	Railway transport; air transport	12	5	7	2	1	1	29
	Water transport	20	10	5	2	6	2	45
	Stevedoring services	9	7	2	2	6	1	27
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	11	3	3	—	—	1	18
L	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	9	1	2	3	1	—	16
I.J.K	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2	1	2	—	—	—	6
	Other industries	15	8	10	3	4	1	46
	Total	352	86	85	19	104	15	686
ALL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE QUARTER (NUMBER)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	76	1	6	—	89	4	182
	Coal mining	74	—	1	—	—	—	75
C	Other mining	2	1	5	—	89	4	107
	Manufacturing	192	49	37	7	4	6	300
	Food, beverages and tobacco	8	4	15	4	1	2	36
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2	2	—	—	—	1	5
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	10	7	—	—	—	—	17
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	166	33	21	2	2	—	227
D	Other manufacturing	5	3	1	1	1	1	12
E	Electricity, gas and water	17	1	4	2	—	3	30
F	Construction	15	12	18	3	3	—	57
G.H	Wholesale and retail trade	7	3	1	—	—	—	12
	Transport and storage; communication	43	17	14	7	9	3	94
	Railway transport; air transport	13	5	7	2	1	1	30
	Water transport	21	11	5	2	7	2	48
	Stevedoring services	10	8	2	2	7	1	30
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	11	3	3	—	—	1	18
L	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	9	1	2	3	1	—	16
I.J.K	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2	1	2	—	—	—	6
	Other industries	17	9	12	4	4	1	54
	Total	369	93	94	23	109	17	735

For footnotes see page 7.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1980 : INDUSTRIES—*continued*

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia(a)
NEW WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) DURING THE QUARTER ('000)(b)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	13.3	—	2.6	—	9.1	2.7	28.2
	Coal mining	12.9	—	2.1	—	—	—	15.0
	Other mining	0.4	—	0.5	—	9.1	2.7	13.1
C	Manufacturing	32.2	17.3	16.7	0.2	1.2	1.5	69.9
	Food, beverages and tobacco	2.5	1.6	13.8	0.1	1.2	1.2	20.6
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.4
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2.0	1.4	—	—	—	—	3.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	27.2	14.0	2.9	0.1	—	—	44.8
	Other manufacturing	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	10.6	0.3	10.3	0.1	—	0.1	21.7
E	Construction	9.3	2.4	6.3	0.4	0.1	—	18.6
F	Wholesale and retail trade	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.6
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	11.1	11.5	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.1	26.3
	Railway transport; air transport	6.1	10.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	17.5
	Water transport	4.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	—	6.5
	Stevedoring services	2.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	—	4.8
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	1.7
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	—	2.3
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	0.9	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	1.4
I,J,K	Other industries	6.0	5.7	2.8	1.0	4.8	—	22.0
	Total	83.7	37.6	40.0	2.6	16.6	4.4	188.6
ALL WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) DURING THE QUARTER ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	26.0	1.2	5.8	—	9.2	2.7	45.4
	Coal mining	25.6	0.6	5.2	—	—	—	31.3
	Other mining	0.4	0.6	0.7	—	9.2	2.7	14.0
C	Manufacturing	41.3	44.8	25.7	3.1	1.6	1.5	118.8
	Food, beverages and tobacco	4.4	7.9	16.3	0.7	1.2	1.2	31.8
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.3	2.1	0.2	—	—	—	2.5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.1	0.6	0.4	—	—	0.2	1.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	0.4	1.2	0.3	—	—	0.1	1.9
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2.1	2.1	0.1	—	—	—	4.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	33.4	29.3	8.0	2.2	0.4	—	74.0
	Other manufacturing	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.1	—	—	3.0
D	Electricity, gas and water	10.9	0.4	10.4	0.1	—	0.1	22.3
E	Construction	13.9	5.4	7.0	0.4	0.2	—	27.1
F	Wholesale and retail trade	0.4	0.9	0.3	—	—	—	1.7
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	12.8	12.9	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.1	30.0
	Railway transport; air transport	7.4	10.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	19.0
	Water transport	4.9	1.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	—	8.1
	Stevedoring services	3.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	—	6.4
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	1.7
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	—	2.9
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	0.9	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	1.6
I,J,K	Other industries	6.6	6.9	5.3	1.7	4.8	—	27.8
	Total	112.9	72.9	56.4	6.2	17.3	4.4	274.7

For footnotes see page 7.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1980 : INDUSTRIES—continued

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia(a)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)(c)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	60.2	1.8	235.5	—	11.1	16.3	325.7
	Coal mining	58.1	0.9	233.4	—	—	—	292.4
	Other mining	2.1	0.9	2.1	—	11.1	16.3	33.3
C	Manufacturing	107.9	112.9	44.6	7.2	6.2	3.8	284.5
	Food, beverages and tobacco	38.5	22.5	35.1	1.3	1.2	3.1	101.8
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.8	3.1	0.2	—	—	—	4.1
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.2	0.9	0.4	—	—	0.4	1.9
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1.9	1.8	0.4	—	—	0.3	4.3
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	5.3	9.2	0.1	—	—	—	14.7
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	59.4	70.5	7.8	5.5	4.9	—	149.8
	Other manufacturing	1.8	5.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	7.9
D	Electricity, gas and water	10.6	0.5	10.2	0.1	—	0.5	23.3
E	Construction	37.4	18.7	17.8	0.7	1.5	—	76.6
F	Wholesale and retail trade	1.3	1.6	0.5	—	—	—	3.5
G.H	Transport and storage; communication	24.5	23.8	2.6	0.6	1.4	0.1	52.9
	Railway transport; air transport	2.8	20.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	—	23.8
	Water transport	19.7	2.9	1.3	0.1	1.3	—	25.3
	Stevedoring services	17.8	2.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	—	22.1
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.8	0.5	1.0	—	—	—	3.3
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	—	—	3.7
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1.7	1.2	0.2	—	—	—	3.2
I.J.K	Other industries	8.1	40.6	10.8	2.8	14.2	0.2	78.9
	Total	251.9	201.2	322.2	11.3	34.4	20.8	848.6
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)(c)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Mining	3,168	72	14,558	—	550	882	19,266
	Coal mining	3,080	35	14,453	—	—	—	17,568
	Other mining	87	37	105	—	550	882	1,698
C	Manufacturing	4,723	4,816	1,852	314	288	156	12,252
	Food, beverages and tobacco	1,671	942	1,449	57	60	126	4,314
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	42	123	9	—	—	—	173
	Wood, wood products and furniture	12	34	17	—	—	14	78
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	82	71	15	—	—	12	181
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	246	444	6	—	—	—	697
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	2,587	2,974	331	240	222	—	6,446
	Other manufacturing	83	228	25	17	5	4	363
D	Electricity, gas and water	434	24	446	2	—	28	995
E	Construction	1,828	859	916	42	75	—	3,735
F	Wholesale and retail trade	56	67	21	—	—	—	144
G.H	Transport and storage; communication	975	956	117	23	53	3	2,130
	Railway transport; air transport	118	795	34	4	3	1	958
	Water transport	767	126	62	5	49	2	1,010
	Stevedoring services	687	101	15	5	49	—	857
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	79	25	47	—	—	1	153
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	90	35	21	14	2	—	162
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	77	50	9	—	—	—	140
I.J.K	Other industries	361	1,699	529	138	634	8	3,501
	Total	11,621	8,543	18,448	520	1,600	1,078	42,165

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Comprises workers involved in disputes which commenced during the quarter, and additional workers involved in disputes which continued from previous periods. (c) For all disputes in progress during the quarter, irrespective of commencement or settlement dates.

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1980: INDUSTRIES AND DURATION

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication			All industries		Proportion of total							
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction		Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries								
	Coal	Other			Other	Construction											
DISPUTES																	
— number —																	
Up to 1 day	43	42	101	20	21	16	28	38	309	45.8							
Over 1 to 2 days	14	32	47	7	8	4	10	21	143	21.2							
Over 2 to 3 days	7	11	21	5	1	4	6	5	60	8.9							
Over 3 to less than 5 days	5	12	13	7	5	1	5	12	60	8.9							
5 to less than 10 days	2	6	18	6	7	3	8	10	60	8.9							
10 to less than 20 days	—	2	6	6	6	1	4	6	31	4.6							
20 to less than 40 days	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	1	8	1.2							
40 days and over	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	0.4							
Total	72	105	209	55	50	29	61	93	674	100.0							
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)																	
— '000 —																	
Up to 1 day	6.6	5.2	25.7	11.7	8.8	1.8	7.3	32.8	99.9	51.1							
Over 1 to 2 days	2.7	3.0	7.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	11.2	7.4	35.3	18.2							
Over 2 to 3 days	1.0	0.5	2.4	2.1	—	1.4	0.1	4.6	12.0	6.2							
Over 3 to less than 5 days	1.0	2.2	2.3	3.9	7.3	0.1	0.2	3.9	20.9	10.8							
5 to less than 10 days	0.1	0.7	4.1	0.8	4.4	2.2	0.3	1.0	13.7	7.1							
10 to less than 20 days	—	—	3.5	0.2	0.3	—	0.1	0.3	4.4	2.3							
20 to less than 40 days	—	—	0.1	2.0	0.1	—	—	0.1	2.3	1.2							
40 days and over	4.7	—	—	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	5.3	2.7							
Total	16.0	11.7	45.8	22.6	22.0	6.3	19.2	50.2	193.7	100.0							
WORKING DAYS LOST																	
— '000 —																	
Up to 1 day	6.3	1.7	12.2	10.9	7.3	1.1	3.7	23.9	67.2	9.1							
Over 1 to 2 days	5.0	4.9	11.5	2.2	2.1	1.1	20.3	11.3	58.4	7.5							
Over 2 to 3 days	2.5	1.3	5.8	5.8	—	3.4	0.2	10.2	29.3	4.0							
Over 3 to less than 5 days	4.4	7.5	10.2	15.9	28.0	0.2	0.7	17.0	83.9	11.3							
5 to less than 10 days	0.5	4.4	27.9	6.2	36.6	15.5	2.1	6.7	99.9	13.5							
10 to less than 20 days	—	0.4	41.4	2.5	3.3	0.2	1.8	4.5	54.1	7.3							
20 to less than 40 days	—	—	2.5	70.5	2.7	—	—	5.7	81.5	11.0							
40 days and over	241.3	—	—	21.2	3.7	—	—	—	266.3	36.0							
Total	260.0	20.2	111.7	135.2	83.8	21.5	28.8	79.4	740.6	100.0							
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES																	
— \$ '000 —																	
Up to 1 day	335	91	521	484	353	42	166	1,060	3,052	8.2							
Over 1 to 2 days	270	242	497	103	112	41	807	546	2,618	7.1							
Over 2 to 3 days	129	63	254	215	2	134	13	503	1,312	3.5							
Over 3 to less than 5 days	235	372	450	704	1,400	7	29	753	3,950	10.6							
5 to less than 10 days	29	203	1,203	295	1,863	596	95	302	4,587	12.4							
10 to less than 20 days	—	19	1,766	104	151	10	80	212	2,342	6.3							
20 to less than 40 days	—	—	109	2,828	121	—	—	250	3,308	8.9							
40 days and over	14,935	—	—	833	186	—	—	—	15,955	43.0							
Total	15,933	989	4,801	5,565	4,189	830	1,189	3,627	37,124	100.0							

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1980: INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing					Transport and storage; communication			All industries									
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries	Total	Proportion of total								
	Coal	Other																
DISPUTES																		
— number —																		
Wages	6	12	37	19	7	3	11	20	115	17.1								
Hours of work	—	3	7	2	3	4	4	2	25	2.7								
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	1	1	3	3	3	—	—	1	12	1.8								
Managerial policy	19	47	86	19	15	10	27	49	272	40.4								
Physical working conditions	34	19	44	7	10	7	15	11	147	21.8								
Trade unionism	6	20	29	4	9	2	2	6	78	11.6								
Other	6	3	3	1	3	3	2	4	25	3.7								
Total	72	105	209	55	50	29	61	93	674	100.0								
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)																		
— '000 —																		
Wages	0.8	2.5	6.7	5.2	4.4	0.2	1.2	15.3	36.3	18.8								
Hours of work	—	0.3	3.7	—	0.6	2.3	0.2	10.0	17.2	8.9								
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	—	—	0.4	0.4	3.7	—	—	0.1	4.6	2.4								
Managerial policy	2.1	4.2	19.0	14.6	1.6	2.7	14.9	20.5	79.6	41.0								
Physical working conditions	6.9	1.2	8.4	1.9	3.3	0.5	1.3	1.6	25.2	13.0								
Trade unionism	0.5	2.8	6.1	0.5	6.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	16.7	8.7								
Other	5.6	0.8	1.5	—	2.1	0.3	1.4	2.3	14.1	7.3								
Total	16.0	11.7	45.8	22.6	22.0	6.3	19.2	50.2	193.7	100.0								
WORKING DAYS LOST																		
— '000 —																		
Wages	1.6	6.3	33.7	36.0	33.0	0.5	0.9	30.9	143.0	19.3								
Hours of work	—	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.4	15.2	0.4	5.2	24.1	3.2								
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	—	—	1.1	3.9	11.7	—	—	—	16.8	2.3								
Managerial policy	4.0	8.9	51.0	82.5	14.8	4.6	24.6	38.2	228.5	30.9								
Physical working conditions	11.4	2.0	14.6	12.1	16.1	0.4	1.4	2.5	60.6	8.2								
Trade unionism	0.7	2.7	6.7	0.6	5.6	0.1	0.3	0.8	17.4	2.4								
Other	242.2	0.2	1.9	—	2.2	0.7	1.2	1.8	250.1	33.8								
Total	260.0	20.2	111.7	135.2	83.8	21.5	28.8	79.4	740.6	100.0								

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1980 : INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT

Method of settlement	Manufacturing										All industries Total portion of total	
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment		Construction		Transport and storage; communication		Other industries			
	Coal	Other	Other	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other	Other	Other		
DISPUTES												
— number —												
Negotiation	13	14	26	19	16	7	19	25	139	2	20.6	
Mediation	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	
State legislation—												
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	6	3	5	3	1	6	4	28	4.2		
Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—												
Industrial Tribunals under—												
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	—	19	10	4	3	5	14	55	8.1		
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.8		
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Resumption without negotiation	53	85	160	21	26	18	30	50	443	65.1		
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	0.1	
Total	72	105	209	55	50	29	61	93	674	100.0		
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)												
— '000 —												
Negotiation	5.4	1.9	4.6	2.1	13.5	1.0	2.4	13.5	44.4	0.2	22.9	
Mediation	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	
State legislation—												
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	1.1	0.4	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	4.7	—	2.4	
Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—												
Industrial Tribunals under—												
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	—	8.6	6.8	0.1	1.6	0.2	14.7	31.8	16.4		
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.5		
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Resumption without negotiation	9.5	8.7	32.1	11.8	8.1	3.7	16.5	21.2	111.6	57.6		
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	16.0	11.7	45.8	22.6	22.0	6.3	19.2	50.2	193.7	100.0		
WORKING DAYS LOST												
— '000 —												
Negotiation	242.6	6.8	22.3	8.7	63.9	1.9	2.3	23.6	372.0	50.2		
Mediation	—	—	0.9	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.1	
State legislation—												
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	3.3	1.9	9.0	2.4	0.1	0.5	3.8	21.1	2.8		
Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—												
Industrial Tribunals under—												
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	—	51.5	105.3	0.2	3.5	1.2	26.0	187.8	25.4		
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	0.4		
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Resumption without negotiation	14.0	10.1	35.1	12.2	17.1	16.0	24.7	26.0	155.2	21.0		
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—		
Total	260.0	20.2	111.7	135.2	83.8	21.5	28.8	79.4	740.6	100.0		

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ANALYSIS BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Disputes ending in September quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1978	230	6.1	2.1	24.0	4.4	906
	1979	127	3.2	1.6	11.1	1.6	423
	1980	242	5.7	3.0	17.1	2.3	775
0 and under 100	1978	126	9.3	3.3	20.7	3.8	800
	1979	85	6.1	3.0	12.1	1.7	486
	1980	144	10.2	5.3	31.8	4.3	1,448
00 and under 200	1978	108	15.3	5.4	34.3	6.3	1,295
	1979	82	11.8	5.7	41.1	5.9	1,553
	1980	110	15.9	8.2	39.2	5.3	1,841
00 and under 400	1978	101	27.9	9.9	69.8	12.8	2,670
	1979	56	15.1	7.3	64.3	9.3	2,747
	1980	86	24.4	12.6	48.6	6.6	2,234
00 and under 1,000	1978	45	31.1	11.0	92.2	16.9	3,821
	1979	50	33.8	16.4	101.2	14.6	3,944
	1980	53	32.4	16.7	89.2	12.1	3,843
,000 and under 2,000	1978	24	41.9	14.8	127.6	23.4	5,477
	1979	24	32.6	15.8	116.0	16.7	4,494
	1980	23	31.8	16.4	158.9	21.5	6,781
,000 and under 3,000	1978	4	9.1	3.2	7.5	1.4	270
	1979	6	15.1	7.3	26.0	3.7	1,000
	1980	7	17.7	9.1	45.8	6.2	2,116
,000 and over	1978	18	143.1	50.4	168.3	30.9	6,016
	1979	16	88.1	42.8	323.6	46.5	13,251
	1980	9	55.7	28.8	309.9	41.9	18,086
total	1978	656	283.9	100.0	544.4	100.0	21,253
	1979	446	205.8	100.0	695.4	100.0	27,899
	1980	674	193.7	100.0	740.6	100.0	37,124

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ANALYSIS BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST

Total working days lost	Disputes ending in September quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 100	1978	291	19.0	6.7	12.8	2.4	491
	1979	184	16.0	7.8	7.5	1.1	292
	1980	324	21.1	10.9	13.4	1.8	607
0 and under 500	1978	221	42.6	15.0	54.1	9.9	2,089
	1979	140	31.2	15.2	32.5	4.7	1,275
	1980	224	42.0	21.7	53.1	7.2	2,421
0 and under 1,000	1978	54	24.9	8.8	41.1	7.5	1,595
	1979	30	12.1	5.9	19.8	2.8	763
	1980	53	21.5	11.1	38.1	5.2	1,819
000 and under 2,000	1978	39	49.6	17.5	64.6	11.9	2,351
	1979	35	25.8	12.6	47.4	6.8	1,855
	1980	30	16.5	8.5	43.0	5.8	1,999
000 and under 5,000	1978	26	40.5	14.3	89.9	16.5	3,731
	1979	28	31.8	15.5	85.5	12.3	3,367
	1980	20	20.9	10.8	61.9	8.4	2,810
000 and under 10,000	1978	15	51.1	18.0	103.2	19.0	4,154
	1979	12	20.2	9.8	78.3	11.3	3,172
	1980	13	41.6	21.5	89.3	12.1	3,950
000 and over	1978	10	56.2	19.8	178.6	32.8	6,842
	1979	17	68.7	33.4	424.4	61.0	17,175
	1980	10	30.0	15.5	441.8	59.7	23,517
total	1978	656	283.9	100.0	544.4	100.0	21,253
	1979	446	205.8	100.0	695.4	100.0	27,899
	1980	674	193.7	100.0	740.6	100.0	37,124